

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, THREE CENTS PER COPY.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

Annual subscription price—

One Copy..... 3 CENTS

Three Copies..... 8 CENTS

Ten Copies..... 25 CENTS

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies, to one address, one year, \$3.50, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

The EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at FIVE CENTS PER COPY; \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

The CALIFORNIA EDITION, on the 3d, 10th and 20th of each month, at SIX CENTS PER COPY, or \$3 per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, and in the European and California Editions.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. Our FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO REPLY TO ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 141

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LAUN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STRANGER.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—TURNING THE TABLES.

TODD—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

LAFAYETTE THEATRE, Broadway.—BOY DIVERTED.

TODD—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WILLIAM TELL.

JACK SHEPARD—GREEN SUT—BLACK FRACAS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—IRON MARK—BOY NETS.

JACK SHEPARD.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—PAU.

SANTO—STREETOPPER. Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLINGAME, DANCE, &amp;c.—DUFFY IN O'D K-K-Y.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 614 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCE, &amp;c.—BURNING THE FLAG.

THE NEW IDEA, 455 Broadway.—SONGS, BURLINGAME, DANCE, &amp;c.—VOL. 10 YEST—SOUTHERN REVENGE.

AMERICAN THEATRE No. 644 Broadway.—BALLET, FANTASIES, &amp;c.—BURNING THE FLAG.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCE, BURLINGAME, &amp;c.

LIBRARY HALL, New York.—CAMPELL'S MINSTRELS.

New York, Friday, May 22, 1863.

published, and it is not unlikely that the combined correspondence of the various Cabinets may form the subject of a conference of the leading European Powers.

Consols were quoted in London on the 8th inst. at 93½ a 93¾ for money. The Liverpool cotton market was active and buoyant, with an advance of a half penny per pound on American descriptions, and of one-half to three-fourths on Surats. The sales for the week ending the 8th inst. were 90,000 bales. In breadstuffs and provisions there was no change, the markets being dull.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Borussia, Captain Haack, from Hamburg 2d, and Southampton 6th inst., with merchandise and five hundred and eighty-one passengers, arrived at this port last night. Her adventures have been anticipated.

The Hamilton habeas corpus case was amicably disposed of yesterday before City Judge McCune; at chambers. Mr. Glassey, counsel for the government, appeared and stated that, owing to several peculiar circumstances connected with the case, it had been deemed advisable to have the examination conducted in private. No discrepancy had been intended towards Judge McCune by General Wool, and the matter will finally be left for his decision.

The papers containing the charges against the Police Commissioners have not yet been placed in the hands of Mr. S. B. Garvin, Assistant District Attorney. A communication has been made to the Governor as to the whereabouts of the papers, which are daily expected, when the trial will come off, before Hon. Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Health to take action respecting the unhealthy condition of the streets was laid over. Mr. Donaldson notified the Board that he would see the city in thirty days on the Hackley street cleaning contract unless his original proposition was agreed to. The ordinance creating the office of Deputy Superintendent of the Sanitary Department, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum, was adopted. An appropriation for "Valentine's Manual" was agreed to, and after the transaction of some unimportant business the Board adjourned till Monday next.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at five o'clock last evening. Councilman O'Brien introduced a resolution directing the Finance Committee to report an ordinance for the raising and appropriating of a fund of one million dollars to pay the commutation of three hundred dollars for each of the laboring classes of this city as may be drafted and are unable to pay for substitutes. Referred, without debate, to the Committee on Finance. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on National Affairs to report the amount in full of all expenses incurred by them on behalf of the Common Council for the various public demonstrations. The Hackley street cleaning contract was the subject of considerable discussion, caused by the presentation of a lengthy report from Samuel Donaldson, assignee of the Hackley contract, offering to release the city from said contract on payment of all his claims, together with an additional sum of \$145,000. Referred to the Committee on Finance. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, stating that the power to direct the City Inspector to clean the streets is vested in the Board and not the Commissioners of Health. The Board stands adjourned until Monday evening next, at five o'clock.

The prize steamer Arles, which was captured in March last and taken to Boston, was, with her cargo, appraised six weeks afterwards, and the proceeds of the sale, \$150,000, are now ready for distribution among her captors. The Arles is a fine iron steamer, and was taken by the government to join the blockading squadron. No instance of expedition like this in the New York prize court has occurred that we can bring to recollection.

A meeting, called by the Mayor, was to have been held yesterday, in Montreal, to take into consideration the following scale of reduction as the nominal value of silver coins—  
American half dollar.....25 cts.  
American quarter dollar.....12 ½ cts.  
British shilling.....12 ½ cts.  
British sixpence.....6 ¼ cts.  
American five cents.....5 cts.  
American three cents.....3 cts.

Brigadier General Milo S. Hascall, commanding the District of Indiana, in the Department of the Ohio, has ordered the publication of the Columbus City (Indiana) News to be stopped, for criticising one of his orders. Hascall suppressed a journal some days ago because the editor called him a donkey, and stopped another because the printer had commenced his name with an B, instead of an H, which was only a typographical error. He wrote a letter recently in which he expressed regret that his power did not extend to this city, in order that he might be able to suppress the journals of New York.

The abolition Tribune of Chicago, in its issue of the 18th inst., thus speaks of the master spirit of the abolition Tribune in this city—  
Poor old Greeley, who, by his fits of boohooing over the necessity which compels our soldiers to fight, and his fits of ranting against the rebels, has been making a speculation while he overflowed with fiery zeal to put the rebels down. Now, if he does not write an article for his paper to-morrow morning, in which he tells the seceders to go out of the Union is contained for, with that peculiar logic for which he is distinguished, his party friends will be lucky. "About these days expect Greeley to make an ass of himself." It is a good prediction which would not be falsified if written on every page of the current calendar. "These days" are approaching again; it is not more than a week since he admitted, by implication, that the rebels are right.

Edmund Pendleton, who was nominated for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia by the Loyal Convention held at Alexandria, has declined to be a candidate.

The funeral of Major General Berry took place at Rockland, Maine, on the 14th inst. The buildings in the city were mostly draped in mourning, and the funeral cortege was over a mile long. Among the distinguished men in the procession were Vice President Hamlin, ex-Governor Washburne, Hon. Lot M. Morrill and Hon. S. C. Fessenden.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 491 deaths in the city during the past week—an increase of 99 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 123 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 5 deaths of alcoholism, 1 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 101 of the brain and nerves, 6 of the generative organs, 16 of the heart and blood vessels, 108 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 4 of old age, 27 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 4 premature births, 80 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 41 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 6 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 32 from violent causes. There were 300 natives of the United States, 9 of England, 124 of Ireland, 4 of Scotland, 41 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was irregular yesterday and very feverish, quotations being as a rule higher than on Wednesday. Gold was as high as 150. Exchange was 103 in the morning, and about 104 in the afternoon. Money was in good demand at 7 per cent on call, but there was less distress among borrowers than on Wednesday.

The receipts of breadstuffs were on a more extensive scale yesterday, and caused some depression in the market, which closed timely. The trade in cotton was brisker, but middlings were down to 52½ a 54½, mostly 54½. There was more doing in the principal kinds of provisions and groceries, as also in tallow and petroleum, the latter article closing higher. The demand for whiskey was moderate, at steady prices. Most other commodities remained as last noticed. Very light freight engagements were received.

## The General Field of the War—The Army of the Potomac.

In looking over the general field of the war there appears to be very little going on in the way of active operations except in the State of Mississippi. From that quarter we are momentarily expecting the news of General Grant's occupation of Vicksburg. The latest accounts of his movements—which are officially reported by the rebel General Joe Johnston—represent that he defeated General Pemberton at Edwards' depot, on the railroad between Jackson and Vicksburg, on Saturday, and drove him back behind the Big Black river towards the latter point. Further rumors from scouts state that Grant had advanced, engaged, and beat Johnston near Brownsville. These are favorable symptoms of coming good fortune at the great rebel stronghold of the Southwest. But, in the meantime, what is General Burnside doing against a threatened rebel invasion of Kentucky? Why has not Gen. Rosecrans moved out from Murfreesboro? Why this inactivity on the part of our land and naval forces in the southeast corner of Virginia, in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia? If we wait a few weeks longer all aggressive operations, from Pamlico Sound to the Savannah river, will most probably have to be suspended until the return of the malaria-killing frosts of autumn. But, above all, why lingers the Army of the Potomac on the northern side of the Rappahannock?

Taking up these questions in their order, we may answer, that, in addition to his laborious campaign against Vallandigham, General Burnside, in order to checkmate the threatened rebel invasion of Kentucky, has been preparing for the movement of a heavy army column to meet the enemy more than half way; that General Rosecrans is biding his time, inasmuch as his army may be considered an army held in reserve to support the movements of the advanced army of General Grant in the Southwest; that our land and naval forces, from Norfolk to Charleston, can, perhaps, do nothing better just now than the duties of occupation and observation while awaiting the issue of great events elsewhere; and that Gen. Banks, having substantially accomplished his work of expelling the armed forces of the rebellion from Louisiana, is, perhaps, moving upon Port Hudson, if not preparing for an advance into Texas.

With regard to the Army of the Potomac we are somewhat in a fog. We believe that Gen. Hooker retreated "without delivering a general battle" when such a battle would have given us the greatest victory of the war; that he recrossed the river when he should have remained on the other side, and that his army to-day, if left simply to the management of its corps commanders, could be marched over the river and could utterly rout and disperse the rebel army under General Lee. What General Hooker is waiting for we do not know, nor do we care to know. We are satisfied, however, that if Gen. Halleck had been a Napoleon Bonaparte Richmond would have been taken during the late favorable military operations in Virginia, notwithstanding the failure of General Hooker. General Stoneman's cavalry found that Lee, in order to strengthen his army on the Rappahannock, had left the rebel capital completely defenceless. At that opportune moment five thousand Union troops could have marched into the city, and within a few hours could have destroyed military stores of all kinds, cannon foundries, factories of small arms, magazines of ammunition, railroad rolling stock, &c., the loss of which would have crippled the rebellion almost as seriously as the bagging of Lee's entire army on the Rappahannock.

Regarding the escape of Richmond, under the circumstances, as something miraculous, the rebels have taken the alarm. There is no danger, therefore, that when General Hooker again crosses the Rappahannock Richmond will be completely stripped of its troops. Nor is it to be supposed that Gen. Hooker, when again on the other side of the river, will again get his army so entangled in the jungle of "the wilderness" as to be glad to get out of it by the back track. We presume that in the next trial of strength and strategy with Lee the War Office at Washington will compel him to divide his forces, or to abandon the Rappahannock and all the country to the James river in order to save Richmond. Whatever may be the plans of the War Office, we think that experience and common sense plead strongly in favor of moving upon Richmond by way of the James river, according to the plan of Gen. McClellan. The Army of the Potomac, by any route, is ready for action, and, "conscious of its strength," is eager for a decisive trial with the enemy.

THE SENTENCE ON VALLANDIGHAM—A DOUBLE BLUNDER.—It is stated that the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Mr. Vallandigham has been commuted by the President into transportation beyond the federal lines. This, if correct, is to be taken as a sort of concession to public sentiment; but we do not see how it meets the case of the administration. The arrest and trial by court martial of this gentleman was a grievous error; but the modification of it in this form is a still greater one. The grounds on which his sentence met with such general condemnation were, not that he did not deserve it, but that it violated a great constitutional principle. If his utterances were treasonable he was responsible for them to the regularly constituted tribunals of the country, to which, as a civilian, he was alone responsible. By modifying instead of setting aside the sentence passed upon him by the court martial before which he was arbitrarily dragged, the government has only aggravated its fault. If it has a right to commute a punishment it had a right to inflict it, which is the point in dispute. The great majority of those who have made their remonstrances heard against such arbitrary assumptions care nothing for Vallandigham; but they do care for the great constitutional principles involved in his case. They had looked for their prompt recognition by the administration in its disavowal of the acts of General Burnside. Instead of that they find the tyrannical privileges assumed by him reaffirmed by a variation of the sentence which leaves its principle untouched, and which violates just as glaringly the constitutional rights of the citizen. This, we repeat, is an aggravation instead of a palliation of the blunder already committed, and will tend to multiply the difficulties by which the administration is already beset.

MILITARY ARRESTS WHICH OUGHT TO BE MADE.—Jefferson Davis and General Robert Lee, Will not Mr. Stanton give the order?

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1863.—The next campaign and election for President will be the most important that has taken place since the first election of Washington to the position of Chief Magistrate of the nation. On the results of that election hangs, in a great measure, the future destiny of our country. The signs of the times indicate that the canvass will be one of intense excitement and bitterness, with great danger of leading to bloodshed and revolution in the North. The politicians, in taking the preliminary steps, are doing that which increases, rather than allays, this animosity between factions and parties. The radicals, or niggerheads, are pushing their extreme notions with all their power, with a determination to force them upon the administration, in hopes of thus killing off all who are connected with the government and do not endorse their rabid and revolutionary views. It is under their pressure that such arrests as that of Vallandigham are brought about, and such things are a part and parcel of their programme for the election of President. Every effort is being made to push forward the league of that wing of the republican party. A State convention is to be held at Utica on the 27th inst., where there will be a grand explosion of tongue patriotism—a sort of opening day of the Presidential campaign for 1864 for the niggerhead party.

The copperheads are starting off with fully as revolutionary doctrines on the other side. The harder the niggerheads pursue them the more bitter they are. Already affairs have reached an alarming attitude, and that, too, before the campaign is really opened to the public or its course fully determined. But, fortunately, the niggerheads and copperheads are not having it all their way. Other elements are at work which may in a short time change somewhat the whole aspect of affairs, and prevent the Chases on one side, and Vallandighams on the other, from controlling matters themselves. The bitter and acrimonious fight that the niggerheads have kept up on Secretary Seward for the last two years, and the consequent bitter feeling that has been engendered among the masses of the two wings of that party, have led the moderate men of both wings to see that there is no hope of doing anything with either of those Secretaries. Under this idea another programme is being arranged, in which they hope to obtain control of the government and the patronage during another Presidential term. The movement contemplates trotting out President Lincoln for a re-nomination and election. The idea is that greater strength can be concentrated upon him than any other candidate, and that, under the asperity that has been going on between the friends of other aspirants, both sides will naturally fall back on Lincoln as the compromise candidate. Of course, if the President consents to thus be put forward, he will control the patronage of the government, and no longer allow either of the Secretaries to use their departments for their own political advancement.

When and where this programme will be inaugurated is yet somewhat uncertain. A great effort is being made to induce the President to take part in the meetings of the Leagues in Philadelphia; but the probabilities are that a grand mass meeting and popular demonstration will be held at Washington about the Fourth of July next, at which President Lincoln will preside, and that that will be made the initiative of this important movement. With this movement inaugurated the political contest will assume a different phase from the present; but whether it will be any the less bitter or revolutionary the rapid transpiring of events alone can determine. Let us with patience watch and hope for the best for our once glorious country.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.—Some of the generals of the Army of the Potomac recently made war on the newspapers, and stopped their circulation in the army, with the exception of two miserable sheets published in Washington—the Star and Chronicle—which are not even apologies for newspapers. We do not really know who the generals are; but the Commanding General and his Chief of Staff, Generals Hooker and Butterfield, are probably responsible for this brilliant feat of generalship. It seems, however, that the rank and file of the army did not relish that kind of work, and raised a regular row about it, and succeeded in getting the order rescinded. The soldiers declared that they could not see anything in the Herald and other leading papers that looked like rebellion against the government. The Herald and other papers criticised the acts of the generals, and so did they every day that they were in camp. The result is that the New York and Philadelphia papers are again circulating through the army, as though nothing had happened, much to the joy of the soldiers.

The fact of the matter is, the order excluding the papers from the army was done to hit the Herald. The daily circulation of the Herald in the Army of the Potomac is from eight to ten thousand. A few copies of the Times are sent, while the Tribune and the World are almost a curiosity. The Philadelphia papers have published so many caricatures that they only excite ridicule in the army. There never was another such army organized in the world. Unlike the armies of Europe, every man reads for himself, and, as a prominent officer recently remarked, the private is all military critic; and we have no doubt that there are many privates in the ranks, if they could only be found out and be given an opportunity, who would do far more with the army than the generals now in command. The fact is, the army never was so miserably handled as during the last nine days' campaign by Hooker. The generalship displayed then was infinitely worse than that of Burnside at Fredericksburg, and almost on a par with the generalship at the first battle of Bull Run. If the corps commanders could be allowed to get together and select their own commander they certainly would do much better; in fact, we believe that the army would do much better without any commanding general than it did in the last campaign. That army is capable of whipping the Army of Virginia or any other army that the rebels may bring against it. All that is wanted is that it shall be handled properly. No wonder that the generals do not want the newspapers which criticize their acts to circulate in the army.

A QUERE NOT CONTRABAND.—The name of a Mr. Watson is mentioned in one of the papers as among the distinguished arrivals. It is not stated whether he is the Assistant Secretary of War, or whether he has come upon a mission from Washington to collect evidence as to the recent stock jobbing operations in Wall street in consequence of the false news circulated

about the recent battle near Fredericksburg. If he be the veritable Watson of the War Department, and if such be his mission, he will do well to call on us, as we can give him plenty of information.

MR. STANTON AND THE ARBITRARY ARRESTS.—We have reason to believe that the President knew nothing about the arrest of Vallandigham till the matter was all over, and that it was ordered by Secretary Stanton on his own responsibility. If he wants to carry out the principle involved in this arrest he will have plenty to do in future. Indeed, there is plenty of work already cut out for him.

At the meeting held in Union square the other day denouncing the conduct of the administration, not only were all the sentiments of Vallandigham endorsed, but sentiments and language ten times more violent were uttered, with the applause of a multitude of twenty-five thousand men. McMaster, for instance, appealed directly to physical force and arms to resist the administration. Judge McCune said there was but one course for them—"Liberty or death." Mr. Blankman said that Julius Caesar had his Brutus and Charles I. his Cromwell, and counselled resistance to the draft on the grounds of the war being unconstitutional. Mr. Rankin warned the people that they might never see another Presidential election; for the government wanted to make rebels of the freemen of the North, that they might have a chance to subjugate them by the strong arm of military power. Mr. Bergmann said the United States government was, like some of the European despots, becoming absolute and tyrannical, and the people were not prepared to submit to the sacrifice of their liberties. Mr. Birdsall declared Abe Lincoln to be a miserable apology for a President, and his government a vile despotism. Mr. Van Loon appealed to their strong arms to protect their rights in the last extremity. Mr. Caldwell reiterated the same sentiment. Mr. Mullally denounced the war as an abolition war, and if it was continued we would have a king at Washington. He asked, would they fight for an abolition administration? The speaker took occasion to eulogize Jackson as a hero, and contended that there was no authority in the constitution or laws to bring back a disloyal State into the Union by force of arms. Mr. R. S. Tharin, of Alabama, said the war was Lincolnian, and loyalty to Lincoln was treason to the constitution. He excused himself for reviling the Chief Magistrate by saying he did not revile the President, but the King.

If anything more violent than this could be said or even imagined, we should like to know it. All that Vallandigham ever uttered is cast into the shade by the sentiments we have quoted. Will not Mr. Stanton take these speakers in hand, besides the twenty thousand Bovey boys, short boys and Dead Rabbits, who applauded them and called out for the hanging of Halleck and the members of the administration? Will not the Secretary of War immediately give an order to General Wool to arrest them all, try them by drum head court martial, and send them to the Dry Tortugas or over the Southern line? By doing this Mr. Stanton would be doing something consistent. As it is, the folly and inconsistency of the arrest of Vallandigham are made manifest to all men.

NIGGER REGIMENTS.—The process of transforming the "contraband" into a military auxiliary of the white soldier is being actively carried out by our republican generals. In Tennessee Adjutant General Thomas has, it is stated, already raised twelve black regiments, whilst in Louisiana General Banks has enrolled fifteen. In the District of Columbia Secretary Stanton has got together some twelve hundred darkeys, who are being organized in a regiment bearing his name and wearing regulation beards in imitation of their patron. It is refreshing to watch these embryo heroes strutting up and down Pennsylvania avenue, and aping the port and gait of their illustrious prototype. In Massachusetts, the Mahomet of the new Hegira, Gov. Andrew, after scouring not only the State, but the States, for upwards of six months, in search of nigger volunteers, has at last succeeded in getting together a regiment of them, which he is busy drilling under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. By the 1st of June we will probably have from forty to fifty of these nigger regiments in the field, each of which will, no doubt, in due time, furnish its quota of Toussaint L'Ouvertures. Great things are expected from this new principle of military amalgamation. Whether it will change "the Ethiop's skin" to white or convert the "white man's skin" to black remains to be tested. The experiment would have a fairer chance, perhaps, if a few of our strong minded women were apportioned to each brigade. In other respects it promises to be attended with beneficial results. The free niggers of the North are, as a general thing, lazy, worthless fellows, and two or three years of military training cannot fail to improve their moral and industrial status. Those from the South will be easier to break in, thanks to the discipline of the overseer. Who knows, after all, but that the salvation of this great nation is to be found in the nigger element? In the utter lack of military genius which prevails in the republican ranks, we may yet be glad to trust our fortunes to the guidance of some ebony Caesar.

PERVERSION OF LATIN QUOTATIONS.—Some of the radical demagogues, as well as some of the abolition journals, quote the Latin phrase *inter arma silent leges* without knowing what it means. They interpret it as if it meant that in a period of war the civil laws are not in operation, which is simply absurd. If France is at war with England, is the civil law suspended? If England is at war with France or any other country, is the civil law for the time being null and void. By no means. In our own Revolutionary war, or the war of 1812-15, and in the war with Mexico, the civil law was not suspended, unless within military lines. The meaning of the phrase is literally just what common sense would assign to it. In the scene of actual conflict the civil laws are silent; that is, in the country where military operations are carried on, within the lines of armies in the field, the civil laws are suspended, and military law prevails. But the theatre of war, fortunately, is not in the North, but in the South, and there alone does the Latin maxim apply.

THE PHILADELPHIA AGE ANSWERED.—The Philadelphia Age says we were in error in designating its conductors in an article we published the other day. That is not very material. Were we in error in the advice we gave? What has the Age to say on that point?